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Bolidified Gasoline

REFERENCE

subject as above, 26 February 1958

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- l. A French chemist Pathus-Labour developed a process by which gasoline (or other petroleum distillates) could be prepared in solid form by solidifying an semision of alginate (seawed derivative), water, calcium chloride, and gasoline. An Italian later developed the "Fuardo" process which was similar but inferior to the "Labour" process. A West German periodical of 29 July 1957 reported that the Soviet Academy of Science had developed a method for producing solidified gasoline. In each of the processes mentioned above, the gasoline was reconverted from the solid to liquid state by mechanical means. The Labour and Fuardo solids were erushed in a wringer-like press and the liquid gasoline was collected. The Soviets reported recovery of the gasoline through the
- 2. In 1967, the US military establishment negotiated a contract with Pathue-Labour and his associates (see also below) to produce solid gaseline in the US for study as a possible military supply item. The Office of the Quartermaster General (COMG) was the US contracting service involved. Two US commercial companies The Carame Corp., and the Gleon L. Mertin Co. perticipated in the contract.
- J. The research was intended to determine, inter alia, whether the advantage of decreased flasmability, non-explosiveness, and case of handling and storage decidaly everbalanced the disadvantages of approximately 25% additional shipping weight and the additional processes of manufacturing congested product and subsequent recovery of gasoline for use. The results of the US study were disappointing and were described by General G. A. Herkan, CMG, in a letter (November 1951) to General Laborriers of the French Ministry of Defense.

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- i. The beckground information described above is provided to supplement such related data as your office may pessess and to establish a basis for answering the questions posed in the referenced numerandom.
- 5. Responsible sources in the US Department of Defense advise that there is no known practical method for reconverting the gasoline from the solid to liquid state except by mechanical means, such as the use of a press. No other method of reconversion was suggested or developed during the period of the US study.
- o. The reference in paragraph 1h of your memorandum to ...the patent for the process of transporting solid gasoline" is not understood. There is no known patent related to the transportation, per second solidified gasoline. However, the US Patent Office has record of equipmentary licenses covering 18 US patents and patent applications and 17 Foreign patents and patent applications, all of which are understood to relate to the solidifying process itself. It is suggested, formations.
- available to a financial firm with headquarters in Panama. There was however, mention of a commestion in 1947 between an associate (see below) 25X9A6 artifacts in, or was an exister of, companies doing business in the US. 25X9A6 Berlin, Warsaw, and Belgium in 1936. There is no indication that
- 6. The following information is provided in response to the particular questions posed in paragraph 2 of your memorandum. Except as indicated, the information is related to the subject of solidified gasoline by other than mechanical means.
 - a. Importance of this process. The reasons given for termination of research on the solidified gaseline project included but were not limited to the problems allied with the reconversion process. In view of the fast that the solidified gaseline, per se, did not produce the desired advantages, it is unlikely that any simple, non-mechanical method of reconversion would provide the necessary overbalance. Because of the high personness of water and non-combustibles in solidified gaseline, its use as a solid propellant for guided missles has been discounted. Responsible sources in the US government do not consider the process to be important to the US; nor are the importance or

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- b. Damages to the US should the Soviet obtain the information he seeks. (Presumably a non-mechanical method of converting from solid to liquid gaseline). On the basis of the complete indifference of US Defense Department to the use and application of solidified gaseline, it is considered that no demage would be done to the US. The obstacles allied with conversion from solid to liquid gaseline appear to be only part of the objections to the use of solidified gaseline. (see also below).
- e. Present status of solidified gaseline as an industrial and military item. As indicated above, no interest in solidified gasoline has been manifest by the WS military since 1948 when the original project in the WE was abandoned. The action to terminate the project followed an analysis of the study by a countties composed of representatives of the VS petroleum industry, Columbia University, and the Estional Research Council. It may be inferred, therefore, that US industry is also indifferent to the process. In November 1951, there was an obscure reference to a connection between 25X9 and the Southwest Research Institute, 8500 Gulebra Rd., San Antonie, Texas. No details of this association are available. In reference to the present status of solidified gameline, the Birector of Research Development for OCHO (Dr. R. C. R. Sui) described the developers the solidified gaseline process as persistent and persevering opportunists who are prebably still trying to stimulate interest in their process and who might be notivated by either financial or political gain. This element is provided for guidance in determining whether the report of the recent interest by the Soviet may, in fact, be designed to revive interest on the part of the US.
- 9. Attention is invited to the following information regarding certain personalities involved in the solidified gasoline process.
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 a. French citizen; present whereabouts unknown; reported to have been charged with collaboration with the Maxis; was an intelligence subject in US: returned to France from the US in 1948.
 - 25X9A6

 fermer Russian citizen; lived in USSR in 1923; reported to have been a high Soviet government official; chief of Soviet Trade Mission in China (time unknown); was an intelligence subject while in US with US visa was taken up in 1948; present whereabouts unknown.
 - 25X9A6 c. reported to have been a Cestapo agent. Tried to enter US in 1947 and 25X9A6 intended to centast (see above) and sell rights to the selidified gaseline process to Rossi for \$3 million. in turn, would attempt to pressure US government to explait the process. 25X9A6

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25X1A8a 10. Most of the source material for this memorandum is in custody of the the suggest that the US government experience related to the solidified gasoline project was very unsatisfactory.

11. We hope the above information will be 'elpful to you in clarifying this subject.

OFTO E. GUTHE
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Research and Reports

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